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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE STEAMSHIP CANADA, bringing 7 days later news from Europe, arrived at Halifax on Monday last.

The Queen is still sojourning in the Highlands. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has commenced a tour to the North, with the view of ascertaining the condition of the agricultural and manufacturing operations of that district. Great preparations have been made for his reception in Belfast. The recent government appointments of his excellency have given great satisfaction, and altogether Lord Clarendon appears to have become rather popular in Ireland. The repeal agitation has been again revived by O'Connell; but the attempt proves almost an abortion. The Irish Tenant League for the enforcement of tenant rights is beginning to attract considerable attention in both England and Ireland, and all parties are fully impressed with the necessity of placing the law of landlord and tenant on a more equitable footing than it has been.

The effect which the death of the Ex-King of the French will have on European politics, has been the theme of much discussion in English papers, and it is generally thought that the event will have the effect of rousing the latent ambition of the Prince de Joinville. The dispute now pending in the Bourbon family will, it is thought, be healed, and a united effort made to place him at the head of the French Republic.

The proceedings of Congress at Washington have also attracted considerable attention, and the engrossment by the Senate of the Fugitive Slave bill has been strongly condemned.

The crops have been nearly all harvested, and it is now confidently asserted that there will be at least an average crop of grain, and that the potato crop was much sadder than was anticipated.

THE BUTCHER HAYNAU on Wednesday last received a slight indication of the regard which the English people entertain for him. He arrived at London on Monday, and on Wednesday, having previously received a letter of introduction from Baron Rothschild, in which the Baron styles Haynaus his "particular friend," he went to visit the Brewery of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, & Co. Haynaus was accompanied by his aid de camp, and interpreter. According to the regular practice of visitors, they were requested to sign their names in a book in the office, after which they crossed the yard with one of the clerks. On inspecting the visitors book, the clerk discovered that one of the visitors was no other than Marshal Haynaus, the late commander of the Austrian forces during the attack upon the unfortunate Hungarians.

It became known all over the Brewery in less than two minutes, and before the General and his companions had escaped the yard, nearly all the laborers and draymen ran out with brooms and dirt, shouting out, "Down with the Austrian Butcher," and other epithets of an alarming nature to the Marshal.

The Marshal finding how matters stood, and likely to get a warm reception from the sturdy brewers, thought prudence the better part of valor, and began to beat a retreat; but this was not so easily done. The attack was commenced by throwing a truss of straw upon his head, after which grain and missiles of every kind were freely bestowed upon him. The men next struck his hat over his eyes, and hustled him from all directions. His clothes were torn off his back. The Marshal's companions were treated with equal violence.

The party finally succeeded in reaching the entrance gate, but no sooner had they made their exit, than a crowd of coal heavers, who waited for his highness, seized upon him. He was pelted, struck with every available missile, and even dragged along by his moustache, which afforded ample facilities from its excessive length.

Still battling with his assailants, he ran, in a frantic manner along the bank side, until he came to "The George" public house, where he ran up stairs and concealed himself in a small closet. The furious mob rushed in after him, threatening to do for the Austrian Butcher; but fortunately for him they did not succeed in discovering his retreat. Ultimately the police came to his rescue, and he was removed in a police barge to the other end of the city.

This assault has been the subject of comment in nearly all the London and Provincial papers. And whilst the minority agree in condemning the act, still they frankly admit that the presence of so disreputable a character in England was a provocation great enough to excuse even a greater outrage.

The submarine telegraph between Calais and Dover has broken already. The wire gave way through chafing on a rock, within about 200 yards of the French shore. Arrangements are making for relaying the wire on improved principles.

The firm of Morris & Co., cotton merchants, of Manchester & Calford, have failed.

FRANCE.—The President started on Tuesday on another provincial tour, commencing with Cherbourg.

France is rapidly improving in general trade, and in consequence of the difficulty in finding sufficient hands for work, wages have risen to a price never before given.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.—Nothing of importance relative to the positions of the armies, or to the settlement of the dispute, has occurred this week.

AUSTRIA.—Hamburg papers have advices from Vienna of the 29th ultimo, stating that the Russian Cabinet has resolved to induce the German powers to join a grand diplomatic Congress to be held at Vienna. At this Congress the pending questions of European policy are to be decided, and a new basis for the system of States is to be decided.

CHINA.—The accounts from China state that considerable sickness prevailed at Hong Kong.

Trade was improving in both Canton and Hong Kong. In Shanghai commercial affairs were not so brisk. The pirates had been put down.

31st CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, September 14.
Mr. Bell, from the Indian Committee, reported a bill to preserve peace with the Indian tribes in California, which, after amendment so as to fix the annual salaries of three Indian agents at \$3,000 was passed.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., from the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide pensions for widows of deceased officers and soldiers not hitherto provided for.

The President laid before the Senate the Rev. Mr. Gurley's report on Liberia, communicated by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Gwin and Mr. Fremont introduced a number of bills for the benefit of California, relating to the public lands, the gold mines and placers, survey of the coast, a light-house system, donations and preemption rights, and settlement of land claims.

After the consideration of the morning business, the bill for the suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the pending question being upon concurring in the amendment made by the Senate in Committee, providing penalties for enticing slaves to escape, and giving the corporate authorities control over the ingress or egress of free people of color.

MR. TIMMONS submitted a report, that in the judgement of the Committee of Ways and Means, it is inexpedient to attempt any legislation altering the existing duties on imports.

Mr. Vinton moved a substitute, which was rejected, yeas 93, nays 96. The original resolution was disagreed to—yeas 91, nays 93. After a motion from Mr. Brooks to reconsider, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed to, yeas 92.

The bill to supply deficiencies in the pay and mileage of members was taken up, when the House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment, computing the mileage of the delegates and members from Oregon and California by the most unusually traveled route. The House then adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, September 16.
SENATE.—The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was reported and made the special order for to-morrow. Mr. Fremont's bill authorizing the appointment of Indian agents for California was passed. The Slave trade bill passed by a vote of 33 to 19.

The Bounty Land bill was taken up, and the motion to postpone it for an executive session, failing, it was discussed for three hours. An amendment to include the officers and seamen of the Navy, was adopted.

HOUSE.—The Army and Navy Mexican Indemnity bills were made the order of the day for to-morrow. A report in favor of doubling the present rates of pay for public printing was referred to a select committee for additional clerk force in the State Department. After a refusal to lay it on the table 65 to 105, it was referred to the committee of the whole; after which, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, September 17.
SENATE.—On Tuesday, the Oregon land bill, after a full discussion and some amendments, was ordered to be engrossed.

The chair was authorized to appoint a committee of conference with the house on the deficiency mileage bill.

The bill relating to swamp lands in Arkansas, with the amendments, gave rise to a discussion, pending which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several important bills of a local character were passed. The bill for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and after some unsuccessful attempts to amend from both extremes, was passed, 124 to 47.

The Illinois Central Railroad bill, after considerable opposition, was passed, 101 to 75. Pending a motion to lay the reconsideration of the vote on the table, the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Pearce's bill to punish the enticing away of Slaves in the District of Columbia was considered, when an amendment moved by Mr. Hale contemplating the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was negatived—Yeas 8; Nays 41.

HOUSE.—The motion made yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill passed, granting the right of way and donations of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile, was laid on the table.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, moved that Hon. A. W. Babbitt be admitted to his seat as a delegate from the territory of Utah, and at the instance of Mr. Ashmun the motion was laid on the table, Babbitt not having been elected, since the law creating the government for that territory was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to pay the instalment of three millions and a quarter of dollars to Mexico according to the treaty of Guadalupe.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 19.
SENATE.—The bill in favor of granting land for a Railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery, A. was amended and passed.

HOUSE.—In Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, took up the Navy Appropriation bill.

Mr. Stanton of Tenn. said the bill appropriating within a fraction of nine millions and a half dollars. In a time of profound peace the expenses of the Navy have grown to this figure, and it is not surprising that it should be a subject of loud complaint.

He proceeded to show how two millions and three quarters of dollars can be saved, and at the same time increase the efficiency of the Navy. This was to be done in part by retrenching the number of seamen and midshipmen, providing a retired list for infirm officers and the consequent reduction of provisions. He proposed to divide the naval forces into two squadrons—one for the Atlantic and the other for the Pacific—and dwelt upon the advantages and economy of such arrangements.

BY THE MILLS.

A GIRL IN BOY'S DRESS.—A gentleman doing business in this city returning to his home in Charleston yesterday, fell in with a fair looking boy on a bridge, whom he suspected might not be what his dress indicated. The seemingly was accosted to know if he wished employment; he replied that he did and accompanied the gentleman home, at his request. Communicating his suspicions to his wife, the lady succeeded in getting the confession to the apparent boy was really a girl in boy's clothes.

Her name she gave as Josephine Caroline Bryant, 15 years of age, from Bangor, Maine. Her parents died by cholera last year, and having no relatives alive except a brother residing in France, she resolved to obtain means to reach him. She came to this city about three weeks ago, and subsequently went to the city of Lowell, Ms., where she remained two weeks at different places. Having received a letter from her brother she came from Lowell yesterday, exchanged three calico dresses, and one light silk dress, an open work straw bonnet and under clothes, for a suit of boys' clothes of little value, at a shop in Blackstone street, and determined to work her passage when the gentleman in this dress she was habited.

Her brother, she said wrote her to meet him at the "Eastern depot in France." She was placed in the hands of Constable Greenleaf of Charleston, and was provided for at the Alms House. Her appearance is described as being of small stature, good looking, full face, scar on each cheek, dark auburn hair. She is supposed to have run away from her home, and invented the above story to avoid being known.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE EXPRESS TRAIN for the west had a narrow escape yesterday, near Schenectady. As the train was approaching the first switch, the Engineer, Norman Andrews, observed the switch tender running from a woodpile near by, toward the switch. Mr. A. at once supposed that something was wrong, blew off steam and reversed the engine as forcibly as possible. This produced a concussion which started the break tenders, who instantly flew to their posts, and reversed the breaks with all their power. The firemen, at the same instant started to disconnect the engine from the train; but, seeing that he could not do so in time to escape, leaped with the engineer from the engine, which was immediately thrown from the track into a ravine about eight or ten feet deep.

The tender was thrown partially off the track, and the baggage car on to it. The passenger cars, however, retained their places on the track, and not a passenger was injured in the slightest particular. The only injury done to the passenger cars was caused by the concussion when the engine was reversed.

The locomotive is the "Mechanic," the best machine on the road, and probably the most powerful in the State. We are glad to learn that it was but slightly injured and will be on the track to-morrow.

The switch-tender, by whose thoughtlessness the mischief occurred, has been in the employ of the Company nearly twenty years, and this is the first time he has neglected his duty. When he saw what was to happen, he ran for the woods, and has not been seen since.

But for the prompt action of the Engineer and Brakemen, all of whom acted without the usual signals, the result would have been fatally disastrous.

Albany Eve. Journal.

INFERNAL MACHINE.—The Lancaster Gazette of Saturday last, has the following:

On Tuesday evening last, G. W. Hunter found on his door step a box about eight inches square, strongly wrapped with twine and a note lying on the top of the box, directed to Wm. B. Fordney, Esq. On opening the letter, they learned the box was intended for Mr. Fordney, as a remuneration for services rendered at the last court. The twine around the box was then cut; and instead of drawing the sliding lid, the sides of the box were pressed out so that the lid was readily removed by lifting it out. The box was completely filled with powder except a portion along the front edge, against which several rows of lucifer matches were nicely arranged, so that the igniting portion of the match pressed hard against the under portion of the lid, which being covered with sand paper, the slightest attempt to remove it by sliding, would have produced an instantaneous explosion, sufficient in force for the destruction of human life.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon a young man named Edward Murphy, employed in the machine works of Mr. Geo. H. Renton, in High street, was attempting to put a strap upon the drum, when by some mistake, his shirt sleeve caught upon the shaft, and in a few revolutions tore the whole shirt from his body, forming itself into a rope which lashed his arm firmly to the shaft, and in a moment his body fell to the ground, leaving his arm attached to the shaft, torn off near to the shoulder. The shaft was making about 90 revolutions a minute, and it is supposed that he must have been hurled at least 45 times around with that fearful velocity. Though very comfortable this morning, the physicians are of opinion that his injuries may terminate fatally.—*Newark Gaz.*

IMPORTANT LAW SUIT.—In the U. S. Court New York, in the case of Manuel P. Harmony vs. David Mitchell, the jury returned a verdict for \$6,000. The plaintiff in this case was a Santa Fe trader. During the Mexican war his wagons of goods were seized by defendant, who was in the employ of the United States. Judge Nelson charged that under the circumstances, the seizure was illegal. The defendant, however, has appealed to the Supreme Court. The U. S. Government, we suppose, stands in the gap in the case.

THE ST. LOUIS UNION learns from those engaged in taking the census of St. Louis, that the population will be about 90,000.

SAFEGUARDS FOR STEAMBOAT USE.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer suggests the following means of averting the fatal consequences of steamboat disasters:—

The means proposed are to provide for each vessel a number (proportioned to that of the persons usually on board) of pieces of dry pine scantling, say six inches square and eight feet long, having a four inch hole bored through the middle, and carefully stopped at each end. This piece of timber will weigh about forty-four pounds, and displace two cubic feet, or one hundred and twenty-four pounds of water; making a difference of eighty pounds, which will be the load required to sink it. If we suppose the human head to average ten pounds, this float will support eight adults with their heads out of water. For convenience of holding on there should be a small cord fastened at the ends, along two sides of the float, and on riders, where the stream would carry them away. If promiscuously thrown overboard, several of them should be attached by cords, and a line to connect with a boat, or an anchor, or to the steamboat; twenty of these floats would fill but forty cubic feet, and admit of compact stowage. They might also be used for seats, &c., for the deck passengers, with no small improvement, if each was fully loaded, one hundred and sixty lives. But, making allowances for everything, twenty floats might be estimated to save one hundred persons from drowning.

REV. DR. PUTNAM has been the subject of bitter and unpardonable attacks because he was the spiritual adviser of Dr. Webster. We have never seen anything more gross or bigoted than some of these sectarian assaults. The foot of the gallows is certainly a most unprofitable place to carry on a religious controversy, and it is lamentable to see the wish of many to improve such an event, and such an occasion, to advance their peculiar dogmas of faith—Dr. Putnam, we believe, discharged his duty to Dr. Webster most faithfully as a man, a friend and a Christian, and the best proof that he did so was seen in the closing hours of the life of the deceased,—in his hearty repentance for his crime, in his desire to make all possible atonement for his offence, and in his prayer for mercy and forgiveness to the God of all grace. What other or what better evidence would the doubting have that Dr. Putnam discharged his duty as a Christian, our own opinion is that he labored most earnestly and most successfully to bring Dr. Webster to a sense of his crime, and of his danger; and the confession of his guilt, and the manner in which he bore his punishment, is a proof at once of Dr. Putnam's faithfulness and the power and efficacy of the religion which he taught. We do not envy the man who can make such a theme, the ground work of an argument upon which to bolster up or pull down any religious sect.

N. Y. Express.
DANIEL T. WHITE was arrested last week in Syracuse, N. Y., for committing a rape on a little girl 11 years of age. He very strangely confided the crime to the girl's mother. The mother told the father, when he went to White's room, made him strip himself, and with a leather strap flogged him until he could hardly stand. White is now in jail. He is a lame book pedlar, carrying principally religious books.

THE OHIO COLONIZATION SOCIETY has purchased a tract of territory on the Coast of Africa, with a view of settling it as far as practicable with colored emigrants from that State. Ohio being on the borders of the slave States, receives a large amount of runaways and emancipated slaves. In anticipation of future evils from an undue proportion of that class of population, they favor the colonization project as best for both whites and blacks.

BLUE RIDGE TUNNEL.—The great tunnel through the Blue Ridge has been fairly commenced and a heavy job it will be. The workmen have excavated about 70 feet of the main tunnel on the western side of the mountain, and their progress thus far has been entirely through slate rock. As only nine men are able to work at a time, it is slow business, although they work day and night. It will require four or five years before this colossal work is completed. But when it is done, it will be a monument of Virginia enterprise, and a fountain of trade and prosperity, which cannot be surpassed by any similar work on this continent.—*Richmond (Va.) Repub.*

FORREST THE TRAGEDIAN.—The attorneys of Mr. Forrest deny that he had been arrested and held to bail on a charge of some attempt or threat to commit violence on his wife. The only arrest made of Mr. Forrest, was upon a writ called a "ne exeat," and the only bail given by or required of him was his individual bond that he would not depart from the state without the leave of the Court.

RESTORED TO LIFE.—The papers in Chautauque county state, that during the last two or three weeks, there has been much sickness caused by dysentery, in the town of Westfield, in that county. A gentleman of undoubted veracity, gives a statement of the following extraordinary occurrence. A young lady, of respectable standing and family, was taken sick with the dysentery on Tuesday last. She died on Saturday afternoon, and her parents and friends prepared her remains for burial. On Sunday evening, while watchers were in attendance upon the body, she came to life, and was able to speak. There is now hope of her recovery. This curious fact has produced quite an excitement in the town.—*Albany Atlas.*

THE CITY REGISTER of St. Louis has made a statement to the U. S. Marshal, wherein it appears that the total mortality in St. Louis, from June 1, 1849, to June 1, 1850, is just 7,364. The fact of this extraordinary mortality must be looked for in the prevalence of cholera during this and the past year.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED RAPE.—A Police Marshal of this city named Christopher Byrnes, was arrested on Monday on the complaint of a young colored girl aged 13 years, charging him with an assault and battery upon her with intent to commit a rape. From the girl's story, whose name is Sarah Smith, we learn that the officer arrested her on Saturday night last, in company with a woman named Mary Brister, with whom she appeared to be in a dispute. After bringing her as far as the City Hall, he enticed her to go in under the stoop of the building, telling her that was the way to the Judge's room. He then attempted to take improper liberties with her which she resisted, but finally succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. He then took her into the cell and had her locked up. The affair has created quite an excitement in the city, and will be thoroughly investigated by the competent authorities.

N. Y. Express.
FAUQUIER SPRINGS TOURNAMENT.—The usual display of mock chivalry came off at the Fauquier Springs on the 4th inst., with a due array of knights and ladies fair, six lady judges and three gentlemen counselors.

With all deference to the judges of those we cannot think this riding furiously at a round ring is appropriately called a "tournament." It is doubtless a manly exercise, and may serve to exhibit the skill of the riders in horsemanship, though failure is no just proof of deficiency. Nor does it want antiquity for its sanction. The real knights of the olden time (as any reader of Sir Philip Sydney's "Arcadia" will remember) were in the habit of riding at the ring, as a mode of keeping themselves and their horses in practice, and of acquiring steadiness of aim and arm. But the sport bore about the same relation to the jousts of a true tournament, that shooting pistols at a chalk figure in a pistol gallery does to a modern duel.

To bear off the ring was no more regarded as evidence of the performer's ability to win a lady's glove in "a gentle passage at arms," than to "ring the bell" now a days is taken as a proof that a man can face the muzzle of a loaded pistol, and "at the word," put a ball through his antagonist's heart. It is no small abuse of terms and of history, than, to speak of such harmless plays, as are common at our watering places, as feats of chivalry. If riding at the ring be deemed a pleasant way of taking and giving amusement, at the Springs, there can be no valid objection to its being resorted to; but, in the name of ancient and modern chivalry, we protest against the thing's being called a "Tournament," and the performers "Knights." We never hear the misnomers, without recalling the late John Hampden Pleasants' admirable burlesque of one of the Fauquier affairs in which he faithfully chronicled the exploits at a Brunswick "Gander Palling."

Richmond Times.
'WELL, I GUESS NOT.'—A toper some time since, says an exchange, went into a bar room in the western part of the State, where it is unlawful to sell liquor, and called for something to drink.

'We don't sell liquor,' said the law abiding landlord; 'but we will give you a glass and then if you want a cracker, we will sell it to you for three cents.'

'Very well,' said the customer, 'hand down the decenter.'

The 'good creature' was handed down, and our hero took a stiff 'horn,' when, turning around to depart, the unsuspecting landlord handed him a dish of crackers with the remark,

'You'll buy a cracker?'

'Well, no,' said the customer, 'I guess not,' you sell 'em too dear; I can get lots of 'em five or six for a cent anywhere else.'

INDIA RUBBER FLUTE.—The editor of the New York Tribune has been shown an India rubber eight-keyed flute, made in that city by a Mr. Badger. The material of which the flute is composed, has been chemically prepared, and takes as fine a polish as tortoise shell, which it strongly resembles. A musical gentleman having tested its tone, pronounces it fully equal to those made of wood and ivory, while it is more durable and cannot be cracked or in any way effected by the weather.

FIRE.—The engine house of the New Bedford and Taunton railroad, situated a short distance north of the depot on Pearl street, was discovered to be on fire last evening about 8 o'clock. The fire had made such progress before the alarm was given, that notwithstanding the fire department was promptly upon the spot all efforts to arrest it were unavailing, and the entire combustible portion of the building was destroyed, leaving only the four stone walls standing. Fortunately the building contained only one locomotive, which was removed without damage. A small stationary engine and a quantity of wood were destroyed.—*N. B. Mercury, 13th.*

INCENDIARY CONVICTED.—At Taunton, David Leonard has been convicted of setting fire to several barns in Attleboro'. Sentence was postponed on account of his testimony being wanted in a prosecution against one Cunningham, who instigated him to the deed. It seems that Cunningham had a grudge against Daggett, whose barn was burnt for justice done him by Mr. Daggett in his capacity as a magistrate on a prosecution for liquor selling.—*Traveller.*

THE MURDERERS in Connecticut have been sentenced at Litchfield as follows:— "That you be remanded to the parish from whence you came, and that, on the second Friday of July next, in the year of our Lord 1851, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, each of you, Benjamin Balcomb, William Calhoun and Henry Menasseth, be hanged by the neck until you are dead." And may God have mercy upon you."

It appears that Balcomb did not save himself by turning State's evidence.

A GRAND CHARGE ON MARKET.—The vicinity of Faneuil Hall Market was the scene of quite an excitement last night. The new regulations require that each occupier of an outside stand shall pay fifty cents per day, with the right to hold it a week. On Saturday night the place cleared, and at 12 o'clock on Sunday night the struggle to obtain a stand for the coming week commenced. Long before 1 o'clock, last night, Market Square and the streets adjoining were filled with anxious marketmen, ready for a rush as soon as the chains run across the streets at both ends of the Market were let down. About twenty-five police officers were employed to guard these chains and to keep order among the struggling crowd. Various schemes were resorted to for the purpose of getting a good stand. One marketman actually took his wagon apart and carried the wheels to an arch running from South Market Chatham street. Of course when the arch of twelve struck, he soon had his wheels in a good position, with plenty of leisure to bring on the remainder of his wagon. Another had placed himself in the rear ranks, with his wagon, but was not possessed of a horse. There was a good deal of jeering by those who had horses, at a small chance the pedestrian would have gotten a stand. When the time arrived, however, the fellow slipped out a lynch pin and dragged the front wheels only to good place, leaving the rest of the wagon to block up the progress of his adversary. The rush when the chains were let down was tremendous. Horses were galloping down the street at a furious rate, wags were overturned, and for a time it seemed as if serious accidents would occur. After a while, however, quiet was restored, as the unsuccessful aspirants retired, hoping for better luck the next time.

Boston Traveller, 16th.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—*Singular Resurrection.*—In the month of July in a German named Henry Sposser, who lived with his family in the suburbs, started in a vegetable cart for the city, and during the three or four days that followed, was neither seen nor heard from. At the end of that time, a body was found floating near the Illinois shore below the city, and a inquest was held, at which several of the witnesses identified it as the body of the missing Sposser. The family were taken over, and readily corroborated the recollection. By mutual consent, a large number of friends and acquaintances finally accompanied the melancholy burthen to its final resting place. Sposser's effects were afterwards sold or distributed among the family, and himself was only thought of to mourned for his untimely end.

Yesterday while a younger member of the family sat behind his stand at the North Market, quietly distributing his vegetable among the buyers, he was tapped on the shoulder, and turning, found himself face to face with his supposed deceased brother Henry Sposser! To astonish the boy at arm, in dress, height, features, and expression of countenance resembled him to the life—the graveyard apparently had made an extraordinary arithmetical calculation, putting down one and turning out two. For a long while the boy refused to recognize his brother, but by dint of persuasions, I consented to accompany him with his friend home, where the following explanation ensued:

It seemed that after reaching the city, the day he was missed, Sposser had occasion to go to the Levee, where, while I was watching a New Orleans steamer, he was backing out, and just as the boat fairly rid herself of the surrounding fleet he recognized his brother (newly arrived from Germany) sitting on her after guard. Spite of all his shouts and gesticulations to stop her, the steamer continued on its course, and Sposser had at least the mortification to know that his brother was leaving the city without having seen his relatives, under the impression, most probable that they had themselves removed from St. Louis. The Grand Turk, lying by, raised steam and was about to start for New Orleans. Acting on the suggestion of some bystanders who seemed confident the Turk would overtake the other boat, Sposser went aboard and in another few minutes was on his way down the river. The two steamers, however, unfortunately for him, seemed neither to lose nor gain on each other's track, and Sposser, in the end was taken to New Orleans, hoping at every mile of the route to overtake his brother the next. In the "Crescent City" they met, took passage immediately on some other steamer for St. Louis, and, as we believed, reached our city yesterday, both in fine health and spirits.

St. Louis Intelligencer.

TOWN.—"You are rather a crooked character, Mr. Jones."

"Rather, sir; but not quite so crooked as a tree I once knew. It was the tallest butter-nut I ever saw. Standing close to it one day in a thunder-storm, I saw a squirrel in one of the topmost branches, the lightning struck the same branch and the lightning had to follow the grain, and the squirrel went straight down. So I founded crooked was the tree, sir, that squirrel, by my watch, got to the bottom precisely three minutes before the lightning."

"That's a lie," exclaimed the landlord. "A lie! true, sir, as any story ever was. I afterwards saw that tree cut down and made into rails for a hog pasture. The hogs would crawl through twenty times a day, and so thundering crooked were their rails that every time the hogs got out they found themselves in the pasture again."

All along the line of railroad from Wilmington to Charleston the corn crops are in a deplorable condition, and upon the Roanoke there would scarcely half a crop be made. The farmers were anticipating a scarcity and high prices.

JENNY LIND will sing in Boston on Friday evening of next week.

(Continued from first page)

my poor Ninette!" and Isola threw her arms around the neck of the little animal which rested its head fondly against her cheek, and with its soft tongue licked the small hand of its mistress.

"Sell Ninette! no, the saints forbid!" exclaimed Guiseppe. "No, Signorina, I will take the little creature home to the children and feed her well—bless your dear heart, I would sooner sell my own little Lino! No, no, I will keep her for you until the Signora is better."

"Will he be better? I tell me, Guiseppe, do you think he will live?" cried Isola catching eagerly the hope which these few last words of the gondolier inspired.

"Signorina, God is good—my honored master may live, but—"

"Guiseppe, if my father dies, pray God to take his child also."

"Ah, who knows what a skillful physician may do for him? Courage, Signorina, I will fetch one in less than twenty minutes, and some food, too, for you, my dear young lady—sinner that I am, that have already broken my fast and drunken my flagon of stout Falernian!"

"And the gazella, poor Ninette—will you take her with you, Guiseppe?" said Isola.

"I will return for her, Signorina." So saying, the honest gondolier hastened from the apartment, and the next moment the rapid splash of oars assured Isola that the assistance she so much desired for her father would soon be procured.

CHAPTER V.

In the meantime, our American party having visited the Ducal Palace, it was proposed by Winthrop, as there was yet time before dinner, to row across to the Lido, whose shady groves and rich greenward, offered so tempting a contrast to the stately marble domes and pavements of Venice, and Mary, hoping by that means to keep Irving with them, gladly acceded to the proposition.

It was a lovely day for such an excursion, and our friends glided luxuriously across the Giudecca, reclining on the soft velvet cushions of a gondola, whose tasteful drapery swept the silver surface of the waves, and listening to the music of the gondoliers as they sang verses from their own Tasso, to which charming melody the light rippling of the water formed a pleasing accompaniment. Beautiful as was the scene, it had little charm for Irving. Away from those bright waters and the brighter Italian sky, his thoughts wandered to the gloomy aisles of San Marc, and the song of the gondoliers was lost in the memory of the sweet and touching tones of the beggar's daughter. Silent, therefore, he sat as the gondola kept its easy motion, more than ever regretting that he had not pursued his search, or that he had yielded up the morning to his sister.

They had nearly reached the middle of the canal, when a gondola was seen swiftly approaching, and as it neared the one in which our party were seated, the gondoliers poised their oars a moment, and exchanged a gay salute.

"Ha! Guiseppe, by the mass, thou hast an odd passenger there—where are you going with so choice a freight?" cried one.

"Choice indeed, Matheo!" replied Guiseppe; "for this pretty little gazella belongs to the loveliest Signorina in Venice!"

"Well, buon viaggio!" cried the first speaker, as he once more sank the oar. But Mary, attracted by the beauty of the little animal, entreated the gondoliers to stay their movement, and motioned Guiseppe to approach nearer.

"What a perfect little creature—what tender eyes! Do you remember, Charles, the little fawn we had at home when we were children? Ah, I wish this pretty gazella was mine!" she exclaimed.

"Perhaps we can buy it, Mary—will you sell the gazella, amico?" said Winthrop, addressing Guiseppe.

"Sell Ninette, Signore—ah, no, not for fifty zechins—though God knows the money is needed enough, for even now the poor old Signora may be dying and my beloved Signorina is nearly starving!"

"How—what tale of distress is this—of whom are you speaking?" inquired Irving.

"Of a noble Venetian gentleman, Signore," replied the gondolier respectfully. "You are foreigners, but I can tell you there are many such in Venice now begging for their bread, whose ancestors swayed the Republic!"

"Vera, vera—true, true, Guiseppe!" exclaimed another gondolier.

"Ah, my beautiful lady," continued Guiseppe, turning to Mary, "could you but see the *povera* Signorina, you would pity her! She knows her old father cannot much longer survive his sorrows—for the physician has just told her so—and then she will be cast friendless and alone upon the world! Ah, she is an angel, Signora! She could bade me sell it!"

"And yet you refuse to part with it?" said Winthrop.

"Si, Signore. I will keep her at home as a plaything for my little ones. Better days may come to my young lady, and would not Guiseppe feel like a knave to know that he could not lead back Ninette to her young mistress?"

Irving, who had listened with deep interest to the words of the gondolier, now suddenly exclaimed:

"Where is she? Conduct me to her—If too late to save the father, something may be done to comfort the poor daughter!"

"Ah, grazie, grazie—thanks, thanks, Signore; may the Holy Virgin bless you for the deed!" cried Guiseppe.

"Let us all go!" said Mary, her eyes filling with tears; "poor girl, my heart aches for her! O, row quickly, my friends, let us not lose a moment."

With swift, glancing oars, the gondoliers now followed in the wake of Guiseppe, who, joyfully turning his gondola, left the Giudecca, and sped on toward the dark lagoon, among whose decayed palaces dwelt in their misery the old man and his child.

As they reached the foot of the stairs, loud sobs and shrieks met their ears.

"Holy Mother! the poor Signorina—what has happened?" cried Guiseppe.

with a bound he cleared the steps, and pushed open the door, followed closely by Irving, who, in his eagerness, had left his companions far behind.

It was all over. In the cold embrace of death the old man rested calmly. His sorrows were ended; and the heavenly smile which lingered upon his noble features, told of the joys which greeted the soul's advent to another and a brighter world.

Poor Isola!

Alone, and heart-broken, had she met the trying hour—alone had she wiped the death-dew from her father's brow—alone had she received his last sigh; and then, no longer able to restrain the utterance of that grief, which, in fear of disturbing her beloved parent she had so bravely controlled, with a shriek of despair she threw herself upon the lifeless body, and wailing her arms about it, gave way to her wretchedness.

It was at this moment that Guiseppe and Irving burst in. It needed but a glance to assure the latter his presentiments were right, and that in the dead and living before him, he had found the beggar of San Marc, and his lovely daughter!

CHAPTER VI.

Six months from the date of the last scene at the Giudecca, a happy circle were seated in a balcony overlooking the waters of the glorious Hudson, heaving in the silver brightness of a June moon; and up and down its graceful sweep, until lost within the dark shadows of the Highlands, white sails, like snowy clouds, flew before the gentle wind—the same gentle wind which, bearing upon its wings the sweet fragrance of countless blossoms, whispered to the heart of one of the party—the fair Isola—of the far distant home of her childhood, under the bright skies of Italy.

Her speaking features betrayed the momentary sadness which these tender reminiscences caused her; and Irving, with the watchful eyes of love reading the clear page, softly whispered:

"Why so sad to-night, dearest Isola?—The eve of our marriage must not find a shadow upon that beloved brow; to me the very heavens seem to smile, as I think that to-morrow, dear one, will make you mine!"

"Forgive me," she replied, raising her eyes tenderly to his; "there is something in this scene which touches my soul like notes of music we have listened to in other days—I was thinking of my father, Charles. Ah! from those realms of bliss above, does he smile upon the happiness of his child? Oh, Charles, when I contrast the sad scenes which marked the last year of my poor father's life with these which now surround me, so replete with happiness, I seem to be the sport of some blissful dream!"

"And a dream, dear Isola, from which let it be my care no rude storm shall arouse you!" replied Irving. "In the joys of the present, let the bitter past be buried—joys which to me would have never been, but for those sorrows which first awoke my sympathy and my love! Yes, Isola, I loved you from the first moment that I saw you in your sadness, kneeling at the feet of your father, upon the pavement of San Marc, and shall ever bless the hour, when led on by an interest which I then could not explain, I found you in that moment of your desolation and woe, when death had left you an orphan!"

"And I, too, Charles, must bless that persevering, yet generous spirit of yours, which has given me so dear a sister!" said Mary Winthrop, embracing Isola.

"I acknowledge, Irving, that I thought you a romantic, headstrong youth," continued Winthrop; "but when I see before me the lovely prize which rewarded your zealous pursuit, I also must be thankful that this very perverseness of yours, rendered my ridicule and my advice alike powerless, and has given to our home and hearts one whom it will ever be our pride and happiness to love and cherish."

Medical Institution of Yale College.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
THE Course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues sixteen weeks.
BENJAMIN STILLMAN, M.D., LL.D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.
ELI LIVES, M.D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.
JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
TIMOTHY P. BOES, M.D., on Obstetrics.
CHARLES HOOKER, M.D., on Anatomy and Therapeutics.
HENRY BRONSON, M.D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Lecture fees \$68 50. Matriculation, \$5. Graduation \$15.
CHARLES HOOKER, Dean.
New Haven, July 27, 1850.—4w.*

CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
OREGON
CLOTHING STORE
A Large and Extensive assortment of
FASHIONABLE
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Call and see for yourselves at the
OREGON CLOTHING STORE
Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets.

THE LATEST FASHIONS
From New York.
MIL'ENARY
Fancy Goods &c. &c.
MRS. A. SHERMAN, respectfully informs the Ladies of Newport, and its vicinity, that she has just returned from New York, with the Summer Fashions, and a large and beautiful assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., which she is selling on the most reasonable terms, at
261 THAMES STREET.
Bonnets, of every kind, made to order, and finished in the best manner. Call and see. Newport, June 1, 1850.

BRASS FOUNDER,
PLUMBER
AND
COPPER SMITH.
This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the at the shortest reasonable terms. kept in the Foundry Copper Smith line or manufactured or cast, most expeditious manner. He has and beautiful latest invention of
COPPER & IRON PUMPS,
among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction, patent Hydraulic; Double action lift and force, ship and steamboat pumps, and a great variety of others which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until again ordered.
A large supply of LEAD PIPE kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.
A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. All kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with despatch.
A share of public patronage is solicited and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store second door north of the Custom House. Newport, 1850. NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

ARRIVAL OF THE RIENZI.
RECEIVED THIS WEEK, PER RIENZI.
[STORE]—An extensive stock of choice old Bottled Wines and Brandy.
Also Champagne Wine of all the best brands, Claret Wine in cases of 1 doz. each. London Porter & Scotch Ale. A fine assortment of Foreign Sauces, Pickles.
NEWTON BROTHERS,
186 & 188 Thames street.
August 24.

Executor's Notice.
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Executor on the estate of
HANNAH ALBRO,
late of Middletown, dec., and has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to make payment to him without delay, and also all persons who have claims against the estate, to exhibit them as soon as may be.
ARNOLD ALBRO, Executor.
Middletown, Aug. 20, 1850.

Commissioner's & Administrator's NOTICE.
THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of
WILLIAM BRIGGS,
late of Newport, dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date, are allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their several claims, and that we will meet at the store of John W. Davis & Son, on the second Saturdays of December, 1850, and January and February 1851, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of examining and deciding on the same.
PETER P. REMINGTON, } Comm'r.
ISAIAH BURDICK, }
JOHN W. DAVIS, }
Newport, Sept. 2, 1850.
All persons indebted to said ESTATE are requested to make immediate payment to
MARY MENZIES, Administratrix.

COMMISSIONER'S & ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of
JOHN A. BARKER,
late of Portsmouth, R. I., dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date are allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, against said estate, and that we will meet at the house of Peleg Sherman, in Middletown, on the last Saturdays in November and December next, at 1 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of receiving and examining their several claims.
BOHLEN LAWTON, } Comm'r.
PELEG SHERMAN, }
WM. B. HOWLAND, }
Portsmouth, Aug. 22, 1850.
The undersigned having been appointed Administrator on the above estate, has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law, he therefore requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment to him, and all persons having claims to present them as soon as may be.
SAMUEL S. PECKHAM.

J. A. WILLIAMS, would respectfully inform the citizens of Newport and vicinity, that he has been induced to open a room in this place, recently occupied by *Memphister & Brother*, for the purpose of taking *daguerreotype* *LIKENESSES*, in the room over the Park Saloon, where he has an excellent north light, (of all others best adapted to his business.) His Pictures are noted for Clear and life-like eyes, and their soft and uniform shading. Pictures of all kinds copied like the original or larger. No person is expected to pay for a Likeness unless perfectly satisfied with it.
(Nov. 24, 1849.)

COUNTRY SEASON RHODE ISLAND.
FOR SALE.
The well known residence of the late George Irish Esq., containing 64 Acres, with barns and other buildings, situated one & a half miles from the compact part of Newport, on the road to Providence and Boston. There is an orchard of 4 1-2 Acres of the choicest fruit trees in good order. The Farm is well fenced with stone wall, has a brook running through it. The situation is one of the best on the island, on high ground, and the Ocean and Bay can be seen from the lower windows. There is sufficient front on the road to accommodate three houses, and have sufficient room for each. It will be sold in such portions as purchasers may wish.
ALSO,
The Farm east of the above now occupied by J. J. Smith containing 103 Acres, well walled, with a good House, out-buildings, and a young Orchard in bearing condition, and well watered, and in every way a desirable situation. For terms apply to either of the subscribers who have plat of the farm.
GEORGE L. BAILEY, } Executors.
GEORGE BOWEN, }
The Providence Journal will please insert the above 4 months and forward their bill to the Executors.
(April 13.)

Horse vs Steam.
THE subscriber keeps at his horse power shop No. 2 Sherman street, SASHES & BLINDS, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c., at the lowest prices.
Orders punctually attended to.
SIMON MOFFITT.
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

NARRAGANSETT DYE HOUSE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
WM. E. & H. E. DODGE, PROPRIETORS.
Office for receiving and delivering Goods No. 81, South Main Street.
WHERE all kinds of Dyeing, Cleaning and Bleaching is executed with neatness and dispatch, and from 25 to 40 per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in the United States.
THE DYE AND FINISH
Every description of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel in a style not to be equalled in the Country.
WE ALSO CLEANSE and finish Ladies' Cashmeres, Merino and other Shawls, Gentlemen's Coats, Pants and Vests, Piano and Table cloths, Carpet Rugs, Blankets, Quilts, &c., &c., AND BLEACH Marcelline Quilts, Counterpanes and Table Linens.
YARNS both Woolen and Cotton, Dyed all shades and colors.
HATS AND BONNETS, Leghorn, Straw, Chip, and Braid, Dyed, Bleached and Pressed with a superior finish.
Messrs. LANGLEY & NORMAN,
106 THAMES STREET, Newport,
are Agents for the above establishment.
April 13, 1850.—tf.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL &c.
ON Deven's Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak and Maple Wood, 7000 Danvers BRICK, (3/4 pressed—suitable for sidewalks,) 10,000 feet flag and curb STONE. For sale by
Oct. 27.] CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against MARINE RISKS on favor ble terms. The capital stock
\$150,000,
ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.
DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.
William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Roswell Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.
Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.
Applications for Insurance may be made in export to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.
ALLEN O. PECK, President.
American Insurance Co's. }
Office, June 9, 1847.

Caution to the Public.
It is now some eight years since the Tea Business, as an exclusive business, was commenced by Fletcher & Co., in this city, during which time the Establishment has flourished beyond expectation. They have furnished their customers with both Teas and Coffees at prices less than other dealers could buy, which has caused numerous imitations of their stores, some of which imitations have closed; others are still lingering on, using our name, and by this means imposing upon the public, and it is to prevent this
GROSS DECEPTION,
that the New England Tea Company, of Boston, have determined to change the name of their store in Providence, which will henceforth be known by the name of the NEW ENGLAND TEA COMPANY.
Remember that the only Stores of the Old Importer Tea Company are at 54 Westminster street, Providence, and 130 Washington street, Boston, and are distinguished by the name of the
New England Tea Company,
TO FAMILIES,
they offer, in 6 lb. boxes, lined, and rendered impervious to the air,
NEW SEASON TEAS,
6 pounds Souong, \$1.80 1.92 2.10
6 " Extra Oolong, 2.40 2.70 3.00
6 " Ningyong, 2.10 2.40 2.70
6 " Young Hyson, 2.40 2.70 3.00
6 " Old Hyson, 2.10 2.70 3.30
6 " Gunpowder, 3.00 3.30 4.20
6 " Imperial, 3.00 3.30 4.20
6 " Hyson Skin, 1.80 2.10 2.70
Upon application to the New England Tea Company, Boston, Dealers can obtain teas on the most favorable terms, and in packages of every size.—Orders by Express promptly attended to.
New England Tea Company,
130 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,
54 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
August 10, 1850.—3m.

For Sale.
A HOUSE, (nearly new) situated in Leven street. It contains five rooms, beside the basement, and will be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars enquire at this Office or of Wm. Bawler. July 27, 1850.

Littell's Living Age.
E. LITTELL & CO.,
CORNER OF TREMONT & BROMFIELD STS.
This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years) but is at once a large, and appears so often, the editor not only gives spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending his scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, is able so to increase the solid and substantial part of his literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.
The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms of high and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaeum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermingled with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tatler, and Chambers' admirable Journal. He does not consider it beneath his dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch, and when he thinks it is good enough, makes use of the thunder of The Times.
The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into our neighborhood; and will greatly multiply our connections as Merchants, Travelers, and Politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this is not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresee.
Geographical Discoveries, the progress of the whole world; and Voyages and Travels, afford favorable matter for his sections; and, in general, the editor systematically and very fully acquaints his readers with the great department of Foreign Affairs, without neglecting our own.
While the Living Age is desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure, it will be found to be equally attractive and useful to their wives and children. It is indispensable to every well informed family. We say indispensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified. By "renewing the interest from the chief," by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages and Travels, History, and more solid matter, a work is produced well calculated for universal popularity, and to raise the standard of public taste.
This excellent work is published every Saturday, by E. LITTELL & CO., Boston, who supply orders by mail from all parts of the country.—Remit any sum to them and they will send the work to that amount. Each number makes a handsome pamphlet of 84 pages, double col., oct. Price, 12 cts.—or by the year, Six Dollars.—We add to our own recommendation, what our readers will value infinitely more, a letter from the late Ex-President, J. Q. Adams.
WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1845.
Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to Literature and Science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension includes a portrait of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.
J. Q. ADAMS.
Subscriptions rec'd at the office of this paper Also sold at TILLEY'S News Depot in this town April 6.—1y.

W. B. & E. J. SWAN'S
Tailoring Establishment,
NO. 168 THAMES STREET,
Has a good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRESS SKINS and VESTINGS. Garments cut and made in the most fashionable manner.
[April 10, 1850.]
TO LET, and possession given May 24th, the STORE NO. 172 THAMES ST., now occupied by C. G. C. Hazard. For terms apply to
RICHARD SWAN.
Newport, April 10, 1850.

WILLIAM H. BLISS,
—DEALER IN—
RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE
At Wholesale and Retail.
JULY 12, 1850.

Assignees' Notice.
THE undersigned having this day received an assignment from
JOHN J. GREENMAN,
of the town and county of Newport, Innkeeper, of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Greenman, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said Greenman, to present the same to them.
NATHAN HAMMETT,
FRANK HAMMETT, } Assignees.
Newport, August 8, 1850.—6w.

Special Notice.
THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late S. S. WARD, dec., in the SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY, would give notice to their friends and to the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business at the old stand No. 6 Sherman street, where they will be glad to serve their friends and the public with as good articles as can be found and at as reasonable prices.
WM. G. & GEO. S. WARD,
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

SHOES AND RUBBERS,
—AT—
NORMAN'S,
No. 71 THAMES ST., CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE.
TO LET.
THE MANSION HOUSE, with all the stand ing Furniture, late the residence of Robert Johnson, Esq., near Easton's Bench. The House contains fifteen Rooms, including the attic, with an out kitchen, a good Coach House, Barn &c. And can have a few acres of Land if required. For further particulars, inquire of
ISAAC GOULD,
March 9.] No. 70 Thames street.

Tea! Tea! Tea!!!
GREEN & Black Teas, superior flavor and warranted genuine. A fine assortment of the above may be found at Young's, and at prices as low as can be bought in Newport; those that want a first-rate article at a low price, will do well to give us a call. A good article of Gunpowder Tea, at the low price of 50 cents.
JULY 9.] H. H. YOUNG, Park Saloon.

R. J. TAYLOR has removed to the OLD BOTANIC PHYSICIAN
Office No. 102—Residence 105 Thames St.

Late Additions to
JAMES HANMON'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
5875 The Old Oak Chest, by G. P. R. James.
5876 The House and the inmates, by the author of the Iron pocket Husband &c.
5877 Story of a Family, by the author of the Maiden Aunt.
5878 Yale of Cedars; or the Martyr, by Grace Aguilar.
5879 The Student of Paris, a romance of the 17th Century, by Albert Smith, Esq.
5880 Indiana, by George Sands, author of Cora; Countess of Rudolstadt, &c.
5879 Three strong Men, by Alexander Dumas.
5880 Heloise or the unrevealed Secret a tale by Talvi.
5881 Deck and Port or incidents of a cruise in the U. S. Frigate Congress to California, by Rev. W. Colton, U. S. N.
5882 The Earl's Daughter by the author of Margaret Fervor; Amy Herbert, etc. Miss Sewall.
5883 The Initials, a story of Modern Life, a novel unequalled to Jane Eyre, by the author of Retribution or the Vale of Shadows, by Emma D.E.N. Southworth.
5884 Margaret or the Pearl, by C. B. Taylor.
5885 Frank Fairleigh, or the scenes in the life of a Private Pupils, illustrated.
5886 Herber, or the Mountaineer of the Atlas, a tale of Morocco, by the author of Kaloolap.
5887 The Deserted Wife, by the author of Retribution or the Vale of Shadows, by Emma D.E.N. Southworth.
5888 Rural Hours, by a lady.
5889 Night Side of Nature, Ghosts and Ghost-seers, by Catherine Crowe.
5890 First and True Love, by George Sand.
5891 Moustache or the Three Students of Paris, by Ch. Paul de Kock.
5892 Allston's Lectures on Art, and his Pains achieved by Richard Henry Dana, Jr.
5893 Julia Howard, a romance by Mrs. Maria Bell.
5894 Iron Mask, or adventures of Bragelonne, being the final conclusion of the Three Guardsmen &c., by Dumas.
5895 Latter Day Pamphlets, edited by T. Carlyle.
5896 The Lily and the Totem, or the Huguenots in Florida, by the author of Yemassee, Life of Marion, etc.
5897 Darius the Great by Jacob Abbott.
Sept. 7.

BLANK DOE SKIN, Col'd do do; Tweed's Cashmeres; Kentucky Jeans; Linen Drilling; Plaid and Plain Cotton Goods for Summer wear.
—ALSO—
Bleached, Half bleached, and Unbleached Sheet and Shirting, at reasonable prices, at
JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
PROVIDENCE & NEWPORT VIA BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER
The new and splendid steamer CANONICALS, Capt. Nathan Childs, has commenced her regular trips between Providence and Newport, touching at Bristol, Bristol Ferry, and Fall River, each way. Leaving Providence, daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A.M., Fall River, 9 A.M., on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, to arrive at Newport about 11 A.M. Returning, will leave Newport at 2 P.M., p.m., to connect with the 4 o'clock train at Fall River for Boston, leave Fall River at 4 P.M., touching at Bristol Ferry and Bristol, arriving in Providence at about 6 o'clock.
Fare for a single passage 50 cents, or Excursion Tickets for the day at the same rate. Tickets between Newport and Boston \$1.00, and baggage ticketed through to connect directly with the Railroad, without carriage at Fall River.
For further particulars apply to
ANTHONY STEWART.

Boston, Worcester & Albany
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
STEEL-HEP FERRY,
CAPT. WOOLSEY.
WILL run between PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT in connection with trains from Boston and Providence and Worcester railroad as follows, viz:—
Will leave Sayer's Wharf, Newport, at 6 A.M. and 1 P.M.
Will leave Butler's Wharf Providence, at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. or on arrival of trains from Boston, Worcester and Albany.
Passengers may procure tickets for Boston, Worcester and Albany on board of the boat, and at Railroad stations at Albany, Boston and Worcester, for Newport.
Passengers leaving Albany in the morning, may arrive at Newport the same evening, or may remain all night at Worcester, and arrive at Newport the next day at noon, or leave Saratoga in the forenoon, or Albany at 2 P.M., spend the night at Springfield and arrive at Newport the next evening.
Passengers leaving Newport in the morning, may continue through to Boston Worcester and Albany, arriving at Albany the same evening, or leaving Newport at 1 P.M. may sleep at Springfield, and arrive at Albany at 1 P.M. next day, and leave for Saratoga at 2 P.M.
Passengers leaving New York in the morning via New Haven Railroad, may arrive at Providence (via Worcester and Providence) same evening, and leaving Newport at 5 A.M. by same route arrive at New York same evening.
Passengers and their baggage for Boston, Worcester and Albany transported (FREE OF CHARGE) between the boat and cars at Providence.

FARES.
From Newport and Albany,.....\$5 50
" " " Boston,.....\$1 50
" " " Worcester,.....\$1 50
" " " Providence,.....\$1 50
Newport, June 22, 1850.

Table & Dairy Salt.
THE PACIFIC ROCK SALT CO., having perfected their arrangements, for cleaning and grinding Pure Rock Salt for Table and Dairy use, are prepared to furnish the trade with its packages of every description at the lowest rates. The objections heretofore made by consumers of Ground Rock Salt, on account of the impurities it contains, will no longer apply to salt manufactured at this establishment, as every particle of it is perfectly cleansed before grinding. For samples and terms apply at the office 109 Broad street, New York.
N. B.—Unwashed Ground Rock Salt, the description usually sold in this market, furnished to order at reduced rates.
B. RANSOM.
August 10, 1850.

TABLE COVERS, CARPETS, COUNTERPAINS AND BLANKETS—CLEANSED.
THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he will cleanse in the best manner, at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, at his mill in the Glen, Carpets, Counterpanes, Blankets, Table Covers &c. &c. Persons in Newport wishing his services as above, may leave their articles at the store of EDWARD STANHOPE, in Broad street, or at JOHN C. AILMAN'S, in Spring street, or by leaving their address, articles will be taken at their dwellings, and returned to them when finished. All favors thankfully received.
THOMAS GOULD.
Portsmouth, April 27, 1850.—6m.

T. W. WOOD, M.D.
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN
Office No. 102—Residence 105 Thames St.